THE SPEAKERSHIP.

An important Question for the Political Parties.

THE HERALD'S ROLL-CALL.

Choice of Presiding Officer of the Democratic House of Representatives.

THE PARTY DESTINY AT STAKE.

Opinions of Opposition Representatives Far and Near.

KERR, WOOD, COX, BANKS.

The Currency and Tariff Causes of

The West, East, North and South Speak at Once.

In view of the importance of the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the or Forty-fourth Congress in affecting the welhare of the country, and, more especially at the present time, that of either of the political parties bich represent the people, the question of the ection of a successor to Mr. James G. Blaine is one of very great interest. This formality will take place on the opening of the new Congress. The victories of the opposition in the recent elections have placed the two parties on almost an equal looting in national legislative power. The olicy of the leaders of the lately successful political "evolution," which will largely determine its 1876, is mainly to be under the direct influence of the democratic Speaker. The HERALD has, therefore, endeavored to glean from every available and authentic source a probable answer to the of Representatives ?"

The views of nearly all of the democratic Congressmen elect from the various States, as given below, respecting their preferences among the gentlemen proposed for the high position may cast some light into the inture of the Forty-fourth Con-

Alabama.

The democratic Congressmen of Alabama are very loath to commit themselves on the question of the Speakership. It is, however, reported on good anthority that Mr. John H. Caldwell, of the Fifth district, is a supporter of Mr. Kerr. The B. Lewis and W. H. Forney, were in Caldwell's regiment and are said to be under his control. As a consequence, it is probable that all of the democratic members of the delegation will solidly vote for Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Lucian C. Ganse, of the First district, is deidedly in lavor of the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, for Speaker of the new House of Rep

resentatives.

Mr. W. F. Siemons, of the Second district, will vote for Fernando Wood for Speaker of the House.

Mr. William W. Wilshire, of the Taird district, will vote for General Nathaniel P. Banks.

Mr. Thomas M. Guntle, of the Fourth district, will probably vote for Wood.

Mr. James Williams will probably support Cox or Wood for the Speakership. His inflation antipathy will prevent his voting for Mr. Kerr, and his views on protection are opposed to those of Banks.

Mr. A. H. Stephens, of the Eighth district, says there will be plenty of time to talk about the Speakership when the Forty-fourth Congress meets. One thing he will urge, if able to be present at the caucus, and that is the great necessity for harmony and moderation in all the deliberations of the democratic memoers. He trusts there will be no abuse of power in imitating the example of the republicans of unseating members on a purely purisan basis, and trusts the deliberations of the next Congress will command the respect of his political iriends, and deserve as much from his political opponents.

Mr. Bernard C. Cauifield, of the First district, is not committed to any choice for Speaker as yet. He is believed to be in invor of Kerr.

Mr. Carter H. Harrison, of the Second district,

is invorable to Kerr's chances, if no better candidate shall appear on the scene. He desires the Speaker to be a Western man and not a political

Mr. John V. Le Moyne, of the Third district, is decidedly in rayor of M. C. Kerr.

Mr. John R. Eden, or the Fliteenth district, is

Mr. John R. Eden, of the Fitteenth district, is authoritatively reported to be in lavor of the Hon. M. C. Kerr as Speaker.

Mr. William R. Morrison, from the Seventeenth district also lavors Mr. Kerr for Speaker.

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Mr. William M. Springer, of the Twellth district, will support General Banks for the Speakership. He considers nim as best qualified for the chair among all the newly elected members, and, besides this, entitled to such a recognition as a representative of the sentiment of the people which overthrew the republican majorities.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of the Seventh district, the reputed factor of the g cenback system of fannce, is in favor of a candidate who shall support the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes in the circulation.

Mr. A. B. Stevenson, of the Thirteenth district, favors a Western man, and undoubtedly Mr. Kerr is his choice.

is his choice.

Mr. Scott Wike, of the Eleventh district, favors the choice of Kerr for Speaker as best for the interests of his party and the country's good. His action in the matter will be taken to strengthen the democracy-for the contest of 1876.

Mr. W. A. J. Sparks, of the Speakership for a Western man, and favors M. C. Kerr, who, among the gentlemen proposed for the position, is certainly his choice.

ainly his choice.

Air. William Hartzeil, of the Eighteenth district, noreserveily favors Kerr for Speaker. His objections to Banks are his back pay records and his fariff principles. He wound prefer cox to Wood in case of a question between their claims.

Mr. L. F. Ross, of the Ninth district, is said to favor Kerr.

There is no doubt that all of the democratic mem pers of the Congressional delegation from Indians will support Michael C. Kerr, of the Third district, for the office of Speaker of the House in the Forty fourta Congress. He is not only the most popular conservative public man in his own State, but also is very popular throughout the whole West and Southwest, and it would not be natural for Indianians to forego the gratification of their State pilde by opposing him. It is, indeed, highly probable, from the sentiments of their constituents here, that even the republican Congressmen will tast their votes for him on the last ballot.

Iowa.

Mr. L. L. Alnaworth, of the Third district, and the only democratic Representative elect from his State, will support Michael C. Kerr for Speaker.

Mr. John R. Goodin, elected a member of the Forty-lourth Congress from the Second district, will be the only democratic Representative from this state. He favors Banks for the Speakership of the new House of Representatives.

Kentucky. this State, one or them is conditionally for Wood. The others have not determined whom they will support, and all of them are very non-committel. The Kentucky democratic members will go for some out-and-out democrat, and there is little dempt that this gentlemen is Mr. M. C. Kerr, and M.

they fail to elect him Speaker, they will take to. Wood in preference to any others who are looked upon as probable candidates.

Louisiana. Mr. E. J. Ellis, of the Second district, favors Mr. Kerr's election to the position of Speaker of the next House of Representatives. He is a personal acquaintance, whose fairness in treating the questions affecting the Southern States challenged his admiration, and he considered him eminently

his admiration, and he considered him eminently fitted for the position in every respect, and a gentleman who would be likely to command the solid vote of the Southern democrats.

General R. L. Gibson, of the First district, desires to sucport some new man of culture and high character in preservence to old party leaders. He is understood to layor Kerr.

Mr. William B. Spencer, of the Fifth district, will favor a conservative democrat who has not extreme views, but intelligence, character and the ability to fill the chair of Speaker, and, as such, he has no doubt that Mr. Kerr will make an unexceptional presiding officer.

such, he has no count that are nexceptional presiding officer.

Air. William B. Levy, of the Fourth district, recognizes the merits of Mr. Kerr and acknowledges his claims to the Speakership. He is in favor of a democrat and a conservative in finance.

The opposition Congressmen elect of this State re not disposed to give forth any opinions on the ubject of the Speakership of the new House of Representatives. General Banks refused to disthe matter. He probably has delicate ressous for silence. Only one of the democratic members gives any indication whatever of his tendency, and all that is known of his position is that he will not support either banks or Wood.

The other democratic Representatives may be considered as "on the lence."

Maryland.

Ex-Governor Philip Frank Thomas, of the First district, probably aware or the intention of some of the other Mary land Congressmen elect to nominate him for the Speakership, is reticent on the sub-ject. Of the other candidates named his preference

is probably for Mr. Wood.

Mr. Charles B. Robertson, of the Second district, thinks that Mr. Cox, of New York, will be the successiui candidate for Speaker, ambough if there is a chance for the election of ex-Governor Thomas to that position he will support nim as a matter of State pride and because he regards him as a very

State pride and because he regards him as a very able and pure state-man.

Mr. William i. O'Brien, of the Third district, expresses himself on the Speakership as invorable to the election of Fernando Wood for the position. He was an admirable presiding officer and was very popular with his part.

Mr. Swann, of the Fourth district, favors Fernando Wood, of New York, for the Speakership. He is the most prominent candidate, his record is clean and he has always comported himself with district and manliness. He is a man of great ability, aiways ready, universally popular and would make an admirable executive officer.

Mr. E. J. Henckle, of the Fifth district, favors the election of ex-Governor Thomas to the Speakership. His experience is extensive, his knowledge great, and he p. ssesses qualities not to be overlooked in choosing a presiding officer. He has dignity, grace, ability, reputation and popularity, Mr. Henckle will probably layor Wood on a second choice.

Air. William Waish, of the Sixth district, also

choice.

Mr. William Waish, of the Sixth district, also supports ex-diove nor Thomas for Speaker. He is able, experienced, and would preside over the deliberations with a dignity that would do credit to his constituency. He belongs to a sonoi of polticians as pure as they were popular, and of whom too many have passed away.

Missouri.

There is a movement on foot in the West to nominate Erastus Wells, of the Second Missouri district, for the Speakership, in which event he would receive every Missouri vote. This is as far as the subject has been considered here. Most of eral of whom inform me that they are not personally acquainted with Wood, Cox, Banks or

sonally acquainted with Wood, Cox, Banks or Kerr, and that they have not yet formed any preference. The jour candidates named are especially objectionable to the Missouri delegation on account of their innancial views, excepting Wells and Stone, from the Third district, who are opposed to inflation.

Mitton Saylor, of the First Onio district, was here a few days ago, and received assurances of support from several members. He would, if put upon the ticket as the representative of Western democracy on the currency question, receive the support of the Missouri delegation, excepting Wells and Stone, who will vote for Kerr if Wells is not a candidate.

General Williams, of the First district, has come to no conclusion. As between Messrs. Wood, Cox, Banks and Kerr, he spoke decidedly the most lavorably of the latter. What was needed was a man of personal integrity and of cool and clear complicity with previous corrupt legislation, for the next House would, doubtless, do a good deal

the next House would, doubtless, do a good deal of investigating. General Williams thought Mr. Kerr met these requirements well.

Mr. Alien Potter, the member elect from the Fourth district, believes that if Mr. Banks retains the tense of his former days he ought to be selected Speaker by common consent, as he lossessen a high degree the necessary quantications for the place. If the democracy push such men as Fernando Wood and John Morrissey to the front tey will find that they will lose all that they have gained.

gained.
Mr. George H. Durand, member elect from the sixth district, thinks that some such man as General Banks should be nominated by the democrats. He saw no objection to Banks in the lact that he had never been identified with the democratic party. never been identified with the democratic party. These party lines were lading out, and he did not think that the d-mocrats would make that are son for opposing Banks. The splendid parliamentary abilities of that gentleman were his strongest recommendation. Mr. Durand did not regard the nomination of Fernanco Wood as possible. The democrats would put no man in nomination whose personal and political record was not entirely unexceptionable. Messrs. Cox and Kerr were excellent men, but Mr. Durand was not aware whether or not they were sufficiently masters of parliamentary practice.

Edwin R. Meade, of the Fifth district, states that he has not given the matter a thought as yet. The next House had good material to choose from, and he believed that pecause of the plentifulness of the good material it would take some time yet before the "coming man" could be decided upon defi-nitely. Mr. Fernando Wood seemed to be looming up quite prominently and would doubtless be urged by his friends to become a candidate.

Mr. Cox (Sixth district) says that as for himself

ne has no particular candidate. "The Forty-lourth Congress," said Mr. Cox, "will have more able men in it than people have any idea of at present. I have no hesitation in saying that it will be by far the ablest Congress for very many years past, and a glance at the names of the men elected will furnish evidence of this at once. As for the Speaker, who he will be and what part of the country he will be chosen from, that is a question not easily to be answered yet awnile. The name of Mr. Fernando Wood has been spoken empty talk. No one has a settled opinion on the subject. It will require some time yet before the standing, abilities, &c., or each or the new members has become known to his fellows. One thing is certain, the next Speaker will be an able man, for there is no lack of spiendid material to select from, so far as I have been able to judge." He then nuded :- "The smoke of the battle has not yet cleared away, and we don't exactly as yet know what the election of some members mean. Mr. Ely (Seventh district) believes that Mr. Wood would make a capital Speaker, as would Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, or Mr. Randali, of Pennsylvania. It was by no means certain who the man would be, and, of course, there could be no certainty about the matter until a general interchange of views had taken place among the members. There was a year before them to consider the subject.

Mr. Ward (Eighth district), like Mr. Cox. had not given the Speakership question much attention. He had heard mention made of Mr. Wood's name, also the names of other prominent gentle men who are to be members of the Forty-fourth Congress. He believed it too early to discuss the probabilities as to the Speakership. Fernando Wood, of the Ninth district, in con-

versation with a HERALD correspondent at Washington as to the organization of the Forty fourth Congress, and the selection of a Speaker in particular, said that while he could well understand that public interest was very much directed to the organization and policy of the next House of Representatives, yet in the absence of an extra session, and inasmuch as that Congress does not convene until the first Monday in December, 1875, he could not see how anybody could with any degree of accuracy give an intelligent opinion upon either question. In this country political events transpire with great rapidity, and so many things pect and relative position of parties that it would be difficult to anticipate what would occur a year

articules of the democratic party so far as its policy is concerned, could possibly be changed within that person. It had certain well defined principles, and its opposition to the republicant grounds which cannot possibly be alreed. So far as he knew and believed it would be the aim of the next House or Representatives to lay at that party. This could only be done by coming an fully to the public demands and showing itself equal to the emergence of that party. This could only be done by coming an fully to the public demands and showing itself equal to the emergence of the policy of the democratic party, from which he leit sure, it would not now depart. These were a right economy in the administration of the government within a struct constitutional jurisdiction, which imitles non interference with the rights of the structure of the configuration, and the avoidance of a disnored circulating inedium. These have been among the states and the structure and the sure and the structure of the configuration of the configuration of the province of the configuration of the province of the provi

definite opinion about the Speakership.

Mr. Willis (Eleventh district) had, he said, given the Speakership question but little thought. He oeleved it was rather too soon to give any opinion on the subject, for the reason that the session of the Forty-lourth Congress was alrogether too remote in the luture. We have, he said, "an entire year to think over the matter. It would not be in good taste, I think, or us here in the city to take any particular stand at present as to the next Epeaker, while the newly-elected Congressmen from other States have as yet not begun to move in the matter in any way. We have pienty of time to think over the taing, and I nave no doubt that the Congressmen from this city will do the beat they know now for the good and dignity of the new Congress in supporting a worthy candidate.

Mr. J. G. Schumaker, of the Second district, is unconditionally for M. C. Kerr for Speaker, and says that Whitehouse, Chittenden and Elijah Ward express the same views. He tunks that Wood could not get a half dozen Northern votes, and does not know of one who woul vote for him. Cox is in the same category with Wood. Kerr, in his opinion, has all the elements, or a successful head of the House, and he is confident that he will be elected.

George W. Beebe, of Monticelio (Fourteenth district), states that, as a new member, he does not

head of the House, and he is conndent that he will be elected.

George W. Beebe, of Mon'icello (Fourteenth district), states that, as a new member, he does not think it would be proper for him to express any opinion as yet as to what man ought to be the next speaker. "We have," said he, "several good men, any one of whom we could sately select as presiding officer of the new Congress. For instance, there is Kerr, Randall, Cox and Wood," While Mr. Beebe is unwilling to say which one of these gentlemen he prefers, it is pretty certain that Mr. Wood will not be his choice, judging from his terrific demunication in the Assembly last winter of all "back pay theeves," democrats and republicans anke.

that Mr. Wood will not be his choice, judging from his terrife gennaciation in the Assembly last winter of all "back pay thieves," democrats and republicans anke.

Mr. Archibald M. Bliss, member of Congress elect, from the Fourth Congressional District, Kings county, who was elected by a majority of several thousand over Mr. George C. Bennett, the regular republican candidate of that district, feels an objection to expressing his opinion one way or the other upon the sudject fo his choic for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He considers the question rather premature and a delicate one, air. Bliss has been the leader of the "hoerals" in Brooklyn since the organization of that party and was indorsed by the democrats in convention. While his friends in the "hoeral" ranks say that if he has a choice it is fixely to be for General Banks, the democrats contend that Mr. Bliss would cast his bailot for Mr. Wood, of New York, should that gentleman show any considerable strength upon the floor of the House.

Mr. Scott Lord, of the Twenty-hird district, says:—"It I were to vote to-night I should vote for Kerr. Of all the men mentioned for the place, he seems to he the one of most character and most deserving of the position."

N. Ho mes Odeli, o. the Twenty-hird district, stated that he had not mly made up his mind as to which of the many able men who would make up the bulk of the democratic majority of the Forty-nourth Congress would receive his support for the Speaker, and he (Mr. Odell), would cheerfully give him his vote if he became a cannidate; and there was no need of compromise on Banks or any other gentleman not an out and out democrat.

In response to a despatch, asking his preference among the memoers of the Forty-fourth Congress, for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, the Hon. J. H. Bagley, Jr., Congressman-elect for the Fitteenth district, till

New Jersey.

The Hon. Miles Ross, of the Third district, will favor Cox for the Speakership, and is positively pleaged to his support.

Robert Hamilton, of the Fourth district, is first

for Banks and secondly for Kerr. He thinks that a good policy would dictate large concessions by the democratic party to the siberal republicans. If not, the West should be embraced in layor of the party to strengthen and consolidate it.

The represents live for the Futh district, Mr. A.
W. Cutler, expresses himself strongly in favor of Cox for Speaker.

Judge F. W. Tesse favors Cox for Speaker.

The Mon. A. A. Hardenburg is unequivocally a

supporter of the claims of S. S. Cox to the Speaker-

North Carolina.

The whole democratic delegation to Congress is undoubtedly in favor of the Hon. Fernando Wood for Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Mr. Yeates, whose first choice is Walker.

The friends of Mitten Sayler, of the First dis-

trict, regard him as a formidable candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Mr. Saviur will not talk upon the subject, having not yet made up his mind for whom to vote. Perhans it wil eventually be himself.
Mr. Henry B. Banning, of the Second district, will not indicate yet his choice for Speaker of the next Congress. If Sayler is nominated for Speaker he will probably command the vote from his State.

Pennsylvania.

Mr. James H. Hopkins, of the Twenty-second district, is in favor of a protective statesman for Speaker, and between Mr. Wood and Mr. Banks

would vote for the latter, Mr. A. G. Cochran, of the Twenty-third district, is in favor of a tariff supporter for the Speaker-sulp, and for such ne will vote-probably for Mr.

Sanks.

The rest of the democratic delegation is probably for Banks for Speaker.

Samuel Randall, of the Third district, is positive that Banks does not stand a gnost of a chance for anything out a back seat in the synagogue. There are too many who have been true to the old into deserving of recognition without taking up uncertain political quantities. Of the others he reserves his opinion until some nature day.

Texas.

Mr. Mills, of the Fourth district, says that inasmuch as the Forty-lourth Congress is almost new, with but lew of the old members in it, it is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the personslity of the next Speaker; but he thinks Kerr's

chances are the best here. Mr. Mills is an out-and-out tree trader.

Mr. Thro-kmorton, of the Third disrict, has not yet formed an opinion, but is believed to lean toward Kerr. He will wair, but parties who know his views think ne would preser Kerras Speaker.

Mr. Culberson, of the Second district, intimates that, of the four named, he would layor Keir as first choice.

first choice.

Mr. Reagen, of the First district, would consider It premature to determine between the men who will be candidates for the Speakership at present. From a keneral survey of the field he would think that a Western man will be most prominent in the canvass, and probably Kerr's coances are the best, as he is sound on free trade.

Colonel H. C. Young, of the Tenth district, prefers either N. P. Banks or S. S. Cox for Speaker. Mr. Cox is or the party to which he is strongly attached, and Mr. Banks' liberal course makes him

perhaps equally acceptable.

Mr. Washington C. Whitehorne, of the Seventh district, says that he has no choice for the position as yet; but 'brough private sources and among his personal iriends it transpires that he inclines to layor Nathaniel P. Banks.

It is safe to announce the rest of the Tennessee democratic members as in layor of Cox or Banks.

Virginia.

The efforts of Governor Walker's friends in his behalf for the position of Speaker have sealed the lips of every Congressman elect in this and the adjoining States on that subject.

John Goode, of the Second district, has as yet formed no definite opinion on the subject of the formed no definite opinion on the subject of the Speakership. Some good men are mentioned for the place; but it is too early to determine who is the most available.

G. C. Walker, of the Third district, cannot at this time name his choice.

George C. Cabes, of the Fifth district, has not considered the matter of the Speakership; but expects to favor the election of some good sound democrat or conservative.

John Randoph Tucker, of the Sixth district, thinks it premature to decide now between the gentlemen named or who may be named for Speaker, and much more so to commit himselt to either.

John T. Harris, of the Seventh district, refuses

John T. Harris, of the Seventh district, refuses to say anything whatever on the subject.

Eppa Huntoun, of the Eighth district, cannot say that any one of the gentleiren named is his choice for Speaker.

General William Terry, of the Ninth district, is annuanced by his friends as in layor of Wood for the Speakersuip.

It is most procable that all of the Virginia delegation will, on the first ballot, favor ex-Governor Walker for the Speakership.

Afterward they will yote for Kerr.

West Virginia.

It is just as difficult to secure the views of the Representatives of West Virginia as those of the Virginia Congressmen. They are apparently pledged in such a manner that they cannot freely penged in south a manufacture trust cannot freely express their preferences, much less their determined choice. It is predicted, however, that the strength of the delegation will be given to the support of Wood, or possibly, on the first ballot, to Walker or Thomas. The Congressmen who have been cummunicated with decline any expression of political significance whatever.

Wisconsin.

Mr. W. P. Lynde, of the Fourth district of Wisonsin, will layor Kerr on the first ballot and will vete for Cox as his second choice.

The other democratic Representative, Mr. Samuel D. Burchard, of the Fifth district, also favors Kerr

rative Standing of the Ca dates.

As correctly as possible from the above canvass of opinions the following recapitulation is made giving the strength of the support likely to be received from the democratic representation in Congress by each of the respective candidates on

ne first bailot for a Speaker:-	
L. C. Kerr	51
. S. Cox	10
ernando Wood	18
. P. Banks	17
ilbert Waiker	- 7
. F. Phomas	26
liton Sayieroubufui	
Oubid	31
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Total 164 THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY

Er-Governor Thomas-Interesting Views on the lesues of the Time-The Speakership Too Distant a Question for Positive Judgment.

EASTON, Nov. 12, 1874. The section comprised in the First Congressional district of Maryland is very fertile, highly cultivared and the most delightful portion of the State. The society of the First district is the most aristocratic in Maryland, and the fact that this is accorded elsewhere, that the people of what is known as the Eastern Shore are accustomed to it and wear it as they would a tamillar garment, makes them particularly attractive to the stranger. Old Maryland hospitality shines here all the brighter in that its justre has been dimmed elsewhere by the disasters resulting from civil strile. The people, moreover, are as highly cultured as their acres. They never permit the stranger to pass their gates without a hearty welcome, and there are few so morose and misanth opical as not to entertain kindler sentiments toward humanity in general after a visit to this invored region. Talbot county is the centre of the district, and Easton is the capital or county seat of Taibot. One would naturally expect to find in the Representative chosen by such a district a combination of all the qualities which gr ce his constituents, and the HERALD which gr de his constituents, and the Herald writer was not disappointed to day when introduced to ex-Governor Policy Frank Thomas, the member elect to the Forty-fourth Congress. Governor Romas has filled most acceptably the most important onces in the gift of the State. He was Governor of Mar inno in 1847, and tradition has so giorided him that the good people of the State have never been since then entirely salished with his successors. By a very flattering vote he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the first defenderatic Legislature whilen convened in

his successors. By a very nattering vote he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the first democratic Legislature which convened in Maryhad after the war. It was discovered by the Senate (or suspected) that he had given all AND COMPORT TO THE REBELLION by sending his son, a Confederate societe, a few dollars to keep him from starving, and that body refused him admittance. On the 3d of November he carried his district for Congress by a majority largely in excess of any that has been given since the carried his district for Congress by a majority largely in excess of any that has been given since the carried his district for Congress by a majority largely in excess of any that has been given since the carried his district for Congress by a majority largely in excess of any that has large legislative experience and a dignity of manuer which impresses at woo a proach him. In appearance he is strikingly bandsone, and him to appearance he is strikingly bandsone, and him to appearance with an case and intelligence that betoken a perfect mattery of them.

The G.vernor, in answer to questions upon the political situation, said that he had long expected a revalsion in public sentiment. He had periect lattn in the

iaith in the cunskevative instincts of the american people, and, though he was not prepared for the aweeping revolution of the previous week, it old not take him altogether by surprise. The expenses of the covernment had been uset to an extraordinary expenses are to an extraordinary expenses.

tent by those engaged in agriculture. The interests of the farmer and been completely ignored. The farmers were slow to find it out. While, as a rule, they composed the conservative element of the country, and were also thinking men, they gave but little attention to politics. When they went to a store to purchase necessary supplies and found that they were compelled to pay extravagant prices, they referred the evil to the depreciation of the currency. But late events, the mammoin trands that had been but too surely fraced directly to the republicantary, had arrested their attention. There had always been more or less of extravagance in the expenditure of public money when great improvements were undertaken. Though in theory parties intrusted with public fluids were expected to observe the same prudence and care that they would exercise in the conduct of their own personal affairs, practically such caution was not used. But he recollected no instances of givantic peculation until the advent of the republican party to power. There had been isolated cases previous to the war, but the perpetrators had generally met with the most exemplary punisument and always received the executions of all good citizens. The corruption in the party, combined with its TYRANNICAL AND UNJUST TREATMENT OF THE

good citizens. The corruption in the party, combined with its

Tyrannical and unjust treatment of the fined with its

Tyrannical and unjust treatment of the south of the conservative and respectable citizens of the country irrespective of party, and must be received as such. The republican party was dead. They may attempt to anticipate the policy of the democrats in the Forty-louith Congress, as has been encaped the policy of the democrats in the Forty-louith Congress, as has been singested by some journals, and mausurate measures of reform, but this would avail them but little. Acts which might have been received as boons a year and by an oppressed and down-troided people will be looked upon as forced concessions from a deleated and demoralized party, and the people, while congraturating taems-eves upon their diseithra ment, will regard with scora the unwining meniums through which they obtain it. He thought that the just debts of the government should be paid. There should be

A REVENUE TARIFF

and not a protective or a prombitory tariff. This country was not in its infacts. Manuactures have been encouraged at the expense of the sgridural interest until the inter has a most been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. Let them stand on their own merits. The accessaries of life should be exempt from duty. The luxures could be taxed to meet the expenses of government. The Governor said he had not given the finances that careint consaderation which would enable him unreservedly to express his opinion. The was opposed to any infaction of the currency. If it were possible the privileges of the national banks should be restricted by egislation, so that fee banking, as it existed before the war, could be renewed. As it was now there was, practical prohibition upon all State before the war, could be renewed. As it was now there was, being the inclined to the opinion that the honor of the government was piedged for the money expended. There should be a rigid seruiny or all calms presented to payment: but where there had n

Times that he had said he would move for a repeal of the
FOURRENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS
to the constitution and she laws passed in pursuance thereof, the Governor denounced it as an infamous fa.schood. During the campaign just ended he had not even alluded to the subject. He thought that the first work of the democratic party in the Forty-fourth Congress should be to gnarantee to the colored people all the rights conceded to them during the last few years. He would be the last man to desire the restoration of slavery, and he believed the whole South was a unit upon this point. The negroes were already beginning to learn that to vote for the republican party was not the only use to make of feedom. As soon as the great body of former slaves begin to learn the value of the franchise they will recognize that their late masters are their best friends. He supposed that an effort would be made to modify the distranchising clause of the fourteenth amendment, but the Forty-fourth Congress will probably confine its action to measures absolutely necessary to the well-being of the country. He did not think that the Forty-third Congress would pass the Civil Rights bill. It it did the President had already signified his intention or vetoing it.

Ex-Governor Swann on the Political Revolution-It Is Not Ended-Hard Money Wanted.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 16, 1874.

Your correspondent next visited ex-Governor Swann, the recently elected member of the Forty lourth Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Maryland, and the present incumbent. The Governor said he had very fully expressed his views in the daily press of the city. The country had reached a crisis, brought about by reckless maladministration of the affairs government, that rendered a change absolutely necessary. The condition of affairs required reform, and it was generally understoo among the conservative masses that unless reform measures were speedily inaugurated the busine of the country, already depressed from the effects of bad legislation or no legislation, would be attended with disastrous consequences. The country had for a long time been going from bad to worse, if such a thing were possible, and that there must be a change and that an event could only be about by co-operation among those who held in their hands the real, substantial and material inmen united in the patriotic endeavor to purge the nation of the corruptions which had been suffered to take possession of all the departments or the se vice. He was not prepared, though, to is welcome change come as it did. It was a REMARKABLE POLITICAL REVOLUTION,

pupic se vice. He was not prepared, though, to see this weacome change come as it did. It was a REMARKABLE POLITICAL REVOLUTION, not equalled by any similar event in the history of the country. He did not think the change attributable to any one particular iault of the prosent government, nor was it because of the tariff or any of those great measures which make parties distinctive. It was a general dissatisfaction with the entire government. The neople were ripe for a change and were determined to have it. They were depressed financially, paralyzed in their business pursuit: and deceived by their public servauts, and they nad determined to put an end to it and place the administration of affairs in the hands of nonest, capable and conserv tive men. They had grown tired of an administration whose responsible chief spent nearly all his time in pleasure-seeking, at the same time neglecting high and important duries; tired of the cia-n and gramour of bayonets in the South enforcing upon the people of that section the very worst form of military desposism and crushing out one of the dearest rights of American citizenship—a free and unobstructed ballot box. The revolution is

NOT ENDED YET.

The people will not have completed the glorious work begin on the 3d of November until they have driven out every vestige of radical rule. When the next compress assembles, with its democratic House, it will become their first duly to cut off all extravagances and to bring back the government to a system of economy in all its operations, to correct abuses by well-considered legislation, cut off all unnecessary expenditures and appropriations, and oring a return to spece parment at the earliest moment. The tradical party may mass itsel for a final trugge in the next Frestidential campaign, and may hasten, when the Forty-third Congress, but this them, the democratic party of the proper substantial campaign, and may hasten, when the Forty-third Congress, but that them to spece and the proper substantial true will avail the democrat reform injustation already cut out by the democratic put this will avail them nothing. The voice of the people is unmistakable. Their doom is saled. The Governor, speaking of the financial speaking. Their doom is saled. The Governor, speaking of the financial speaking. The voice of the people is unmistakable. Their doom is saled. The Governor, speaking of the financial speaking of the financial speaking of the financial speaking. The voice of the governor was a parce and out of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not of congress, but this merely showed that those who advanced such thopsin it does not only every the such that the problem. All that was necessary was to give a surface of the government of the problem. All that was necessary was to give a surface to the problem of the problem. All that was necessary was to give the surface of the government was ready and able to a its jast does; that it count not only evy taxes, but that there was the taxed business from whence these these count be served business from whence these the security of the problem of the respective branches of the government was problem of the served of the government was problem of the respective branches of the government was problem of the served of the government was problem of the governme

her elect from the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland. Mr. Walsh has never before been in Congress, though he is not entirely devoid o legislative experience. He has on several occasions represented his county in the Legislature and was a member of the Convention which iramed the present constitution of this State. He is looked upon as a sound and solid lawver, and will doubtless make a useful member of the Forty-lourth Congress. He gave his opinions with some rejuctance, because of his limited experience. He said we were obliged to have a tariff to pay the expenses of government The people would growl and grumble under direc expenses and pay the interest on government bonds. To run the government should not cost more than one hundred million dollars, and the extravagance of the administration had played a very important part in the issue of November 3. Reduce the expenses to this figure and it would be easy enough, by indictious taxation and a revenue tariff, to meet the interest on the government debt and provide a sinking lund.

THE REST OF THE COUNTRY TRIBUTARY TO NEW ENGLAND.

THE REST OF THE COUNTRY TRIBUTARY TO NEW ENGLAND.

New England had made all other sections of the country tributary to herself. Marthand, one of the smallest of the States, had been compelled to pay more to carry on the government than the five States which composed New England, with Massachusetts excepted. This was un questionably an outrage and demanded frompt reparation. But while creating a revenue tariff it would be the part of wissom to so frame it that home industries should be exempted from duty; but there were many interests which could be assisted by judicious discrimination. Anything like prohibition, however, was contrary to the spirit of our government and opposed to the traditions and principles of the democrate party, he hardly thought that any effort would be made to pass

spirit of our government and opposed to the traditions and principles of the democrate party, the hardly thought that any effort would oe made to pass

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

at the next session of Congress. It was an outrage which the people had very properly reduked. Under its provisions the rights of the States were annihilated, and the rights of individuals, for the traditional traditional services of the states were annihilated, and the rights of the States were annihilated to the States of this law would be the states of the states of the states of the states of the congress, by the passage of this law would be usurping a power never conferred unon it by the constitution. The lear of its passage had certainly contributed to the defeat of the republican party in the Southern States. He said ne could see no advantage in the expunsion of the currency. It mattered but little how much was sent to any particular section of country: a new weeks would suffice for its return to the great commercial centres.

The National bakes should be regulated.

Their privileges were such as to exclude State banks from competition. Assurances should be given the scople that the government would pay its jastacetts, and then the currency would provably regulate itself without any interference by Congress. The bill intro-anced during the last session of Congress ostensibly in the interest of the grangers was another step toward centralization. Under the species pleas of regulating commerce between the States they proposed to obtain Convrol of the Rallagoas.

Congress had nothing to do with the railroads. The matter belongs to the States, and the only manner in which they could exercise any control was by reserving the right when the charters were grante

probably be conoxious to the ceme and the States and doubtless at the proper time it will be re

A Pennsylvania Congressman on a Pr tected Tariff-Free Trade a Mere Local Question.

Thirty odd years have passed since any one of the Congressional districts within the limits of Allegheny county has been represented at Washington by a democrat. Time and again have gentlemen of culture and undoubted probits been placed in nomination for the position, but if their political complexion was the adverse of republicanism just so sure were they knocked down on election day, like so many tenpins before a well directed ball. And thus it was pri mary elections and conventions in the interest of the democratic party became a matter of very common place interest, and candi dates for the various positions on the ticket made little or no effort to secure even the votes of those of the same political creed, while indeed there are instances where candidates overlooked the fact of this running for office until p acards at the polis brought the matter to their notice. For years the nomination on the repubpacards at the polls orought the matter to toeir notice. For years the nomination on the republican toket was a positive assurance of electron to and instalment in office, and though the latinity of the democratic flock stilk kept up their vastom of making nominations, set it must have been disheartening on the morning succeeding an election to see how meanly they figured in numbers compared with the opposition. But some own of one at the last county convention there seemed to be a revival and the interest manifested was greatly above the ordinary. There could not have been the faintest idea entertained of success in the sall campaign; for democratic success, as before stated, in a county so intensely republican as Aliegneny was a downright absurdity. But time works wonders. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts retire their representatives and replace them with those of different political satin and perhaps of vastly different opinions on questions of the day.

To learn the views of the new Representative your correspondent called yesterday upon these gentlemen.

MR. JAMES H. HOPKINS,
who succeeds General Negrey in Congress, is about forty-two years of age, tail and slender in build, and with dark hair and mustaone. His eyes are dark and piercing, and his face is one which would occasion more than a passing glance in a crowd. He is not the hale fellow wen met, with a smile and a hearty grasp of the hand for every one, which was a characteristic of his predecessor, but a reserved, over-sober geutleman, whose pride would seem to singularly until him for the peculiarly unwholesome duties involved in a political canvass. Hopkins was for many years a leaving member of the Pittsburg Bar, but some time since he relinquished the profession to become President of the Penn Bank. He has been a sort of a figurenead on the democratic tieket for years, and though his defeat was as sure as it was regular he took the matter as coolly as an leeperg would the petting of hall stories.

Correspondent—that he